

## COMMUNICATIONS.

(The New National Era does not hold itself responsible  
for views expressed by correspondents. Well written and  
interesting communications will be gladly received.)

### Letter from Mississippi.

Vicksburg, Miss., March 11, 1872.  
To the Editor of the New National Era:  
The death of our late mayor, General J. C. Webb, has caused the Board of Aldermen to order another election. During the interval Capt. Benj. A. Lee, fills the position by appointment from the Governor. The convention—called by the City Executive Committee—was held yesterday to nominate a candidate for the position, and our labors were successful in nominating the present incumbent,

CAPTAIN B. A. LEE.

Since his appointment he has ably filled the position, and has given abundant satisfaction to all honest citizens, and to the true friends of the Republican party. He is a property-holder, and has been a resident of the city for several years. He is also the cashier of the Freedman's Bank at this place, and, doubtless, the directors of the bank will be pleased to know how well the people endorse their cashier by giving him thirty-seven out of forty votes on the second balloting, (the first being merely informal) and afterwards it was made unanimous. The convention was not made up of politicians in the strict sense of the term, but mostly of the prominent men of the city. The election is to be held on Thursday next, and we believe the property-holders and merchants will vote for our choice regardless of politics. Captain Lee is an earnest worker, a man of large business capacity, of sound integrity and a faithful Republican. We are proud of him as our standard-bearer, and we hope the ballots of the people on Thursday next will proclaim him our Mayor.

OUR MEMBERS.

I do not know that I have mentioned anything to you concerning our members of the Legislature from this county. They are such faithful workers, and are serving the people so well that I must not allow an opportunity to pass without showing them up to the public. And let me take them up as their names appeared on our ticket:

PETER BARROW.

Mr. Barrow is yet a young man; a native of the State; has never enjoyed one day's tuition in a school; but through perseverance and an indomitable will has succeeded in acquiring a limited education. Let friend Barrow continue his labors for an education and he will soon possess a fair share of it. He is always faithful to his party, and we can rely upon him at all times and under every circumstance. He was a member of the lower house last year, and for his honesty and faithfulness the people have sent him to the Senate.

ALSTON NIGGATT.

He is a white native, and has seen the greater number of his days, according to the time allotted to mortals. Mr. Niggatt was elected two years ago to the Senate by the Republicans, and has always been looked upon as a faithful adherent to his party, but a week ago when every Republican vote was needed in a contested election case, and Senator Niggatt absented himself for some trivial reason, has caused a great deal of dissatisfaction among his constituents, as by his absention himself the Democrat got the seat. Some of the leaders of the party felt like calling an indignation meeting and asking him to resign.

HANNIBAL C. CARTER.

Should you have a short interview with Mr. Carter, you would conclude that he is a politician in the strictest sense of the term. He is shrewd, sharp, and wise. He is a fine speaker, and can entertain a crowd at a political meeting with good effect. His forte, however, as a speaker, is denunciations. Give him Governor Alcorn, as his subject of denunciation, and friend Carter is at home. He can sound the name of James L. Alcorn in the bitterest and the most sarcastic terms imaginable. He hates him, and is continually warning the people against him.

CHARLES W. BUSH.

He is another faithful member, and is doing good service for his county and his party. He is also a native of the State, and, like Senator Barrow, has never attended a school a day in his life. Through perseverance and energy he has also acquired a limited education; and, I believe, he owns some property in the city. He adopts the advice of Thomas Jefferson, by taking life by the smooth handle, and he glides through the world without allowing anything to press too heavily upon his mind—excepting the ladies, occasionally—he being a widower.

GEORGE E. HASIE.

He is the only white member of the lower house from this county. He is proving himself a more ardent Republican than many supposed him to be when he was first elected. Recently an amendment was introduced to a railroad bill embodying the substance of Mr. Sumner's civil rights bill, and, like a good Republican, Mr. Hasie voted for it. After the house had adjourned, a prominent Democrat followed Mr. H. and said to him, before a crowd: "Oh, Hasie, I see that you are afraid of the party lash—you voted for that civil rights amendment!" "Yes," replied Mr. H. "I am afraid of the party lash, but I am not afraid of you d—d Democrats."

I. D. SHADD.

He is one of the most prominent members of the lower house. He is a man of fine abilities, a forcible speaker, and is an ardent supporter of the modern reforms. It was he who introduced the amendment referred to above. He has but few superiors in the Legislature, and, doubtless, a little more experience will place him on par with the best. His residence is on Jeff Davis's old plantation, with M. Montgomery. Mr. Shadd is doing a good work down here, and, doubtless, the people are proud of the acquisition to the State.

And lastly, but not by any means the least, comes friend

WILLIAM H. MALLORY,

who is a good, big, fat, hearty, and jovial fellow. He reminds me in appearance of a hale, hearty picture I saw in a Northern city, of a German, with the inscription under it, "I takes mine ease in mine inn." His face, however, is not of the inn kind, but is as solid as a porter house steak. "Mr. Mallory, like the other members from this county, is doing good service for us, and is making for himself a good record. He is the special fa-

vorite of the third ward (in which he lives), of the city, and is president of the branch of the league which meets in that ward.

In looking over my sheets I see that I have filled the space allotted to me, and as Morpheus has come as a guest for the night, I must yield, and subscribe myself as usual.

CIVIS.

### Temperance.

BY D. A. STRAKER, ESQ.

To the Editor of the New National Era.

Temperance is the opposite word in meaning to intemperance; but in no wise can you make it mean total abstinence. To be temperate is to keep the mean in all things necessary to maintain order. It is a law of nature. Excess of food is as sure a road to disease as an excess of whisky, as an excess of water pure and clear. An excess of the very best thing is deleterious. It is therefore very best thing is deleterious. It is therefore in all things necessary to be temperate in all things, and necessary to the worship of God, inasmuch as it is in obedience to his laws. But abstinence is a total denial, and when exercised by a single person, it is self denial. It presupposes moral weakness, and itself weakens man's control, without which he is a slave to passion, and the fills of flesh. It is saying in so many words I am unable to keep the mean, and I will die at the foot of the extreme. It does more, it destroys self-judgment. We are our best judges of our needs. How many men listening to the instructions of temperance, practice abstinence? the latter being inconsistent with the former. And how many men in this abuse of nature—do not deny themselves that equilibrium which is the just balance of the universe, and thus desire nature to break the bonds of peace, and become a maniac, and in the effort renders her tabernacle as impotent as dust? Is it not well then that we discriminate between temperance and abstinence? Is it not well then that those who seek to reform the abuse of excess—pay due regard to nature's laws, and thus preclude the misfortune of manias or imbecilities occurring? I claim that the argument is false, which says that temperance is abstinence. It is idle to disbelieve that we do not need greater temperance than we have in the use of alcoholic liquors. Temperance is a nation's guide pole. An intemperate nation is politically, commercially, and morally weak. No people are safe who are governed, or legislated for by those whose brain has lost that just equilibrium which is necessary to the establishing of right, and the uprooting of wrong. In some men it is necessary to totally abstain from one thing in order to be temperate in other things. But this should be done with the idea that it is necessary to himself as a man, and to his fellow-man as a brother; to his government. The idea should not be that I am morally unable to restrain myself from that which hurts me most; or be scared into the belief that I am a monster. A greater appeal to the reason, and less to the passion is a surer reform. He who is convinced of his sins by a knowledge of his responsibility, is more safely converted, than he to whom is told in tones of thunder that he awaits him. You may take a man, by eloquence and forcible argument make him consider himself a beast, and then you are in the greatest danger of driving him into the condition. But on the other hand—place before him his condition and ask his self-judgment, and although you may not secure reform in the sparkling of an eye, you will by slow degrees build a granite foundation against past error. Such an one as will in future withstand the storms of temptation. The false doctrine of total abstinence instead of temperance killed Edgar Poe. To-day, sends to our asylums many men, who allowed the strong chain with which they had fettered nature, slip for a moment—and like a bird from its cage—she flies to extremes. Let me ask all men to be temperate in all things; but do not enslave nature. It is making war against God. Reason from nature to nature's God. If you would be a statesman, a doctor, a lawyer, or a Divine, you must be temperate in eat, meat, and drink. If you would be a man, reflecting the image of your Creator, then most eminently so. Great writers and great thinkers should be moderate eaters and drinkers.

WM. E. WALKER.

building them was levied last year and collected, and the pay is certain. Almost one-half of them are for colored children. Here is an opening for at least ten thousand carpenters. The workmen to build houses are not in the State, nor are the teachers here to occupy them. We look to the North. The houses will cost on an average, about one thousand dollars each. It is desired to have them ready for use by the September term. Free schools are all a charm in pacifying society. The old rebel chiefs fought them as long as they could hold up at it, but the yeomen of the State indorse them, and this breaks the backbone of the "Lost Cause." The mammoth land subsidies granted by the Texas Republic and also by the reconstructed State, and the one-fourth of all the State tax, as well as the \$5,000,000 five per cent. bonds of the United States before the war, together with our interest in the late Congressional legislation in behalf of public education, will soon place Texas ahead of any other State in point of educational facilities.

WM. V. TUNSTALL,  
President Board School Directors,  
Houston, Texas.

TRENTON, N. J., March 19, 1872.

To the Editor of the New National Era:

The Legislature is in session, and is not doing much. There is much interest manifested in our ensuing convention. We intend to speak loudly and plainly. We have the balance of power, which is a great power and greater still when united. A resolution was introduced in the House the other day, inquiring what legislation was necessary, if any, to provide for the children of deceased colored soldiers. A bill will be framed and passed making such provision. The matter was brought before the House in this wise: A woman of color, with six children, the wife of a soldier who died in the army, came to this place and made application for two of her children to be admitted to the Soldiers' Children's Home; they were rejected on the ground that none but children whose fathers had served in Jersey regiments could be admitted. This, I learned by writing to the Board of Managers of that Institution. Of course, there was no regiment which colored soldiers could join, although they enlisted in the State, and were credited to the State in filling up its quota, so colored children of soldiers who were killed, or otherwise deceased, could not be benefited. I regarded this as a great wrong and outrage; so I immediately had the attention of the Legislature called to it, and immediate action was taken; so if the law is not amended so that they can enter this institution, supported by the taxes of the State, some other provision will be made.

Yours for the right,

WM. E. WALKER.

### Origin of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, and Sketch of its Founder.

Every visitor to Washington inquires about the handsome stone edifice which stands on Pennsylvania avenue opposite the north end of the Treasury Building. Its dimensions and appearance indicate a public purpose, and the general inference is that it is a Government building. The upper part of it is devoted to Government purposes, being occupied by the Law Department and the Signal Service Bureau, where they have a degree of comfort not shared by other public functionaries because of the superior height of the ceilings over those of the Government buildings, which are all comparatively low.

This is the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company's Banking House; being, in fact, but a wing of the entire structure as it is ultimately intended to be built, and occupying the finest and most conspicuous site in Washington. It is quite equal in appearance and completeness of detail to any building in the United States devoted to like purposes, and is a monument to the thrift and energy of the colored race.

Actively moving about in this building may be seen a white-haired gentleman, whose quickness of movement and nervous energy belong to the period of life's greatest vigor. This is John Watson Alvord, A. M., the President of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, an institution so young that knowledge of its existence is by no means universal, and many learn of it for the first time when they see its central business house, and hear with surprise that it has handled over thirty millions of dollars in the few years which have passed since the close of the rebellion. Practical facts like these seize hold of the mind of our money-loving people, and at once they manifest an interest in the history of that which is so solidly respectable.

That history is a short one, and soon told, being, in fact, but an illustration of the quick perception and organizing power of its president. (The gentleman we have spoken of is the father of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, over whose destinies he now presides.) Its organization is only an incident in his long life of usefulness and strange adventures as you may readily perceive. There is a peculiar admixture of placidity of surface and interior action apparent in his manner and movements. He seems like one whose enthusiasms have been repressed in a school of necessity—who has had to hold a tight rein all his life on the spirit that dwells within him. His eye bright and restless will beam sympathetic light at what you say when his lips make no answer. The blood, too, comes and goes in his face while you address him, showing that his heart responds while his tongue is silent. At once you conclude that President Alvord has a history and want to know it.

I have looked into it a little and find that he was born in Connecticut something less than sixty-five years ago; that he was educated in the public schools of that State until seventeen years of age, when, with Yankee precocity, he went to school-teaching himself. After a few years of this, he became confidential clerk of a large wholesale business house, and afterward went to Savannah, Georgia, where his mercantile work was successful; but on his return home he studied for the ministry, working his way first through the Manual Labor School, near Utica, New York, and helping to support himself by teaching in vacation a select school in that city; engaged, also, meanwhile as agent of the American Sunday School Union in lecturing through Herkimer and other counties, establishing Sabbath schools and libraries.

The year 1833 found him pursuing his studies at Lane Seminary, Ohio, under the presidency of Rev. Lyman Beecher, D. D., where, in the fall of 1834, he took part in the rebellion of students who had been prohibited

the discussion of the slavery question. With fifty others he left the Seminary, and with twenty of whom formed an association for the purpose of studying the Gannett Bailey, Arthur Tappan, and others; and while thus engaged took the superintendence of colored schools in Cincinnati, six in number, although prejudice was so strong as to exclude him from all white society. After a year or two of such service, having made a perilous lecturing tour beset by mobs, through northern Ohio for the anti-slavery society, Mr. Alvord united with his old classmates at Oberlin, and graduated in the first class from that institution. (He never lost the opportunity of assisting fugitive slaves, and was subjected to all the indignities which devoted service to a down-trodden race brought upon its friends in those early days of abolition.)

This kind of treatment strengthened his devotion to the African race, and, despairing of immediate emancipation, he determined to go to Africa as a missionary. To prepare himself for this field of labor, he went to New York and entered upon the study of medicine; but before the close of his term was attacked with an illness which nearly proved fatal, and laid him up in ordinary for several years, part of the time being spent at St. Augustine, Florida. This was during the Seminole war, and Mr. A. availed himself of this opportunity to become conversant with the institution of slavery practically, and observe its effects upon both master and servant, as well as upon this devoted Indian tribe.

From 1841 to 1845 he was associate pastor of a Congregational church at Stamford, Connecticut, and in 1846 took charge of the Phillips' Church in Boston, Massachusetts, where with success he remained till 1851; when, his health again failing, he left for Europe, and traveled extensively in Russia, a country at that time but little known to Americans. Here, at Kamini Ostroff, a beautiful suburb of St. Petersburg, Mr. Alvord was the guest of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, and enjoyed many opportunities of studying the society and institutions of the Russian Empire.

During his absence he also traveled in Germany, France, England, and Scotland, and with apparently restored health returned to his old pastorate and resumed his duties. A few months' service, however, revealed to him the necessity of discontinuing that kind of labor; and, very much to the regret of his congregation, sought release from his charge, which he obtained in 1852. He then, after protracted discussion on the question of anti-slavery publications, became Secretary of the American Tract Society, Boston, for several years, and when the rebellion broke out, came to Washington to superintend the circulation of books and papers among the Union soldiers. This work grew upon his hands, and he followed the army into the field in the spring of 1862, leaving assistants in Washington to forward him mail reading matter and hospital stores. Of the latter alone he distributed more than forty tons, gratuitously furnished for sick and wounded soldiers. His frequent letters from amidst those thrilling events were widely circulated. Battle-fields and hospitals became for five years the familiar scenes of his labors, which were anterior to, and the precursors of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, with both of which he cooperated to the end of the war.

On the entrance of General Sherman to Savannah, he went there and commenced the first educational efforts for freedmen in Georgia; five hundred of whom were at once gathered as pupils, and marched through the streets to buildings (Bryan's Slave Mart and Oglethorpe University) assigned them by Post Commander Geary. He was afterward "Inspector of schools and finances" under General Howard, and then during four-and-a-half years "General superintendent of schools for freedmen" throughout all the States lately in rebellion. His ten semi-annual reports giving the statistics and results of this work were printed by the Freedmen's Bureau.

In the autumn of 1864 Mr. Alvord proposed to gentlemen in New York the institution of a national savings bank for freedmen, and in the winter of 1864-'65, by their aid and the earnest assistance of Senators Sumner and Wilson, and Mr. Eliot of the House, he secured the passage of an act of Congress chartering the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, which was signed by Abraham Lincoln on the 3d of April, 1865, being one of his last autographs. On the 4th of April, 1865, the corporation met and elected William A. Booth President, and J. W. Alvord Corresponding Secretary, directing the latter to organize branches throughout the Southern States, which he proceeded forthwith to do. The first place of business selected for the Principal office was No. 87 Cedar street, New York; and the first branch established was at Norfolk, Virginia, on the 3d day of June, 1865. On the 11th of July, 1865, the first deposit was made at Washington, D. C., and on the first day of August following a branch was opened here.

The branch at Louisville was organized on the 1st of September, 1865, that at Richmond October 13th. The military bank at Beaufort, South Carolina, became a branch of this institution October 16th; fifteen branches in all having been opened by the end of the fiscal year, March, 1866. In 1867 the meetings of the board of trustees were transferred from New York to Washington, and this was made the principal office of the company, occupying first the northwest corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Nineteenth street, afterward the building on Seventh street, opposite the General Post Office, until December 7, 1871, when the company removed, with its Washington branch, to the spacious building located on President Square.

Mr. Booth was succeeded in the presidency by Mahlon T. Hewitt, Esq., who served till 1868, with Mr. Alvord as first vice president. On the 12th of March, 1868, Mr. Alvord was elected president, and has held that position ever since.

For the past three years he has devoted himself exclusively to the interests of the institution which was founded by him and over which he presides. It is a signal success, and one of which he, with his coadjutors and assistants, may well be proud. It has thirty-three branches, and its total deposits have amounted to the handsome aggregate of over \$31,000,000, (\$12,000,000 of this during the last year,) while the balance on hand due depositors is about \$3,700,000.

Mr. Alvord's degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Yale College, and has been honored by the hard labors of a well-spent life. He exhibits the same determined pur-

pose, untiring energy, and business shrewdness in the management of a financial institution which have characterized him in other pursuits, and is a practical illustration of the readiness with which Americans adapt themselves to the requirements of a varied life. At the annual election held on Thursday last the Trustees of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company showed their continued appreciation of the services of Mr. Alvord by re-electing him President for the ensuing year.

### The New Voter's State Convention.

The Call for April 9, 1872.

Whereas the new citizen voters of the State of New Jersey, made so by the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment, thereby constituting a part of the body politic and a new element of political power, and holding the balance of power in this State; and whereas our rights and privileges depend on some well digested plan of operation, some determined settled course of action; and whereas we have never as yet given an expression on matters of public policy on State or National affairs, we, the undersigned, in behalf of the aforesaid voters of the State of New Jersey, do call a convention to be represented by delegates elected by the new citizen voters of each of the cities, towns, townships, and villages in each of the counties of the State. This action has been prompted by the fact that we believe it our duty to set forth the declaration of principles that shall be our rule of action, and which we regard as safe, sure, and sound. This movement we regard as absolutely indispensable to the security, protection, and maintenance of our rights and privileges as American citizens of the State of New Jersey. The importance of this movement can only be estimated by the fact that the people of the State of New Jersey have never yet realized to the fullest extent that we are now American citizens, entitled to all the immunities, rights, and privileges conferred upon any other class of citizens; we also believe that one great element of strength to the people of the State of New Jersey, a combination, unity of purpose. This is an immense power, that is both felt and feared. Another great object to be attained is that we shall disabuse the public mind of the impression that we are satisfied with what they choose to do for us. We shall, therefore, set forth respectfully our views on public schools, juries, and all other subjects of honor, trust, and profit, pertaining to our interest and welfare. We shall also set forth our line of policy and basis of operation.

All citizens of New Jersey, look well to your interest, by sending men to represent you in convention to meet in the city of Trenton on the 9th of April next, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., and then and there resolve that no right or privilege, which belongs to you as citizens, shall be abridged or taken away, without your earnest and solemn protest, and which shall be prevented, if possible, by your united vote, and that no man shall receive your vote who is likely to prove a Judas, and who stands pledged to the great fundamental principle of equality of rights and privileges without distinction of race or color. Send your best men for character, ability, and influence, and let us make a manly and intelligent avowal of what we are entitled to, and what we want for eternal vigilance is the price of safety.

PLAN OF OPERATION.—APPORTIONMENT. Each ward of cities, incorporated towns and villages shall be entitled to three delegates and alternates, to be elected by the voters of each ward, and to be properly accredited for the purpose, on or before the first Tuesday in April. In the event of the above or any portion thereof failing to elect delegates on or before the time specified, citizens resident may be entitled to representation in the same manner as though they were properly accredited, subject, however, to the approval of the convention. Political clubs, leagues, and societies shall be entitled to send one delegate and alternate.

In no case shall a non-resident represent a ward, city, town, or village. Credentials must be signed by the President and Secretary of the meetings, and clubs and organizations appointing delegates, to entitle the bearer to a seat in the convention. All newly elected citizen voters of other States interested are invited to come and sit with us, but not as delegates. All communications must be addressed to Rev. J. D. Bogwell, Plainfield, New Jersey. Some of the counties we have been unable to hear from—we still hope they will get their delegates elected to the convention, according to their apportionment.

Mersey County.—Rev. Wm. E. Walker, Trenton; Rev. Wm. H. Williams, Mr. Mansfield Herbert, Mr. Wm. J. Conover, Rev. Samuel Matthews, Rev. Wm. Somers, Peter F. Ayers, Mr. Alfred J. Johnson, Mr. H. H. Harris, Theodore Farley, J. C. Mertison, James Titus, Horace Nelson, James Slumby, Rev. Frederick Dickerson, Rev. George A. Biggs, Rev. Hooper Coleman, Mr. Maxwell Reed, Samuel Blackman, Noah Blackman. Union County.—Rev. J. D. Bogwell, Plainfield; Messrs. Peter Wyckoff, H. M. Rias, Wm. E. Williamson, J. C. Williams, Rev. J. H. Newton, Elizabeth Bayly, Mr. David Churson, Rev. A. Dudley, Rahway. Warren County.—Mr. J. Jones, Belvidere. Hudson County.—Rev. Wm. H. L. Swears, Newark; Rev. Wm. H. Morris, Rev. I. E. Boyer, Mr. John O. Fako, Mr. Abraham Cook, Rev. Wm. Rodgers, Orange. Middlesex County.—Mr. Wm. Whipper, New Brunswick; Mr. Wm. M. Watson, Mr. Chas. H. Jones, Mr. Wm. B. Smith, Mr. Thomas Morris, Mr. Jas. Barson, Mr. John D. Taylor, Mr. Henry Wyckoff, Mr. Richard Voorbees, Mr. James Blanks, Mr. Thomas Scott, Mr. Theodore Anderson, Rev. J. F. Cooper, Garitan. Somerset County.—Rev. E. V. Teneyck, Somerville; Rev. J. Roberts, Mr. F. G. Grimes, Warren. Burlington County.—Mr. Nathaniel L. Durham, Bordentown; Mr. Wm. J. Folson, Rev. J. Young, Burlington. Gloucester County.—Rev. George Mills, Freehold. Hunterdon County.—Mr. Nathaniel Francis, Mr. James Williamson. Sussex County.—Prof. Wilson, Newton. Cape May County.—Rev. J. Cornish, Cape May. Camden County.—Rev. T. A. Cull, Bridgeton. Gloucester County.—Rev. J. S. Hill, Woodbury. Ocean County.—J. C. Hamilton, Whiting.

Any ministers or leading citizen voters desiring circulars for distribution will please address Rev. WM. E. WALKER, Trenton, N. J. The word colored is intentionally omitted; as the word white is stricken from the constitution of the State, we should also drop the word colored.

Papers friendly to the call will please publish the call. A Frenchman, writing to the Gaulois, gives an account of his sensations while hanging himself, which may be of benefit to persons of a suicidal turn of mind, and who would like to know "what the thing is like." As if preparing to hang up his coat, he drew a nail into the wall, and thereupon suspended himself by a looped cord, which he fastened about his neck, and then slowly licked away his chair. From the crown of his head to the soles of his feet he felt a "general nixing up of the fluids of the body." This was succeeded by a flashing, dancing light before his eyes, and thence concentrated at a single focus, and thence rippled into space in concentric circles. His head seemed compressed in an iron ring; needles without number seemed to dart from the ends of his fingers and there was a terrible snapping at the nape of his neck, and a serpent seemed to wriggle down his spine. His last sensation was one of pain at the throat and shoulder-blades. He had expected to wake up and find himself dead, but kind—or unkind—friends cut him down.

### THE UNION REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Official Call for the Convention to Meet in Philadelphia, June 5, to Nominate Candidates for President and Vice President.

The undersigned, constituting the National Committee designated by the Convention held at Chicago on the 20th of May, 1868, hereby call a convention of the Union Republican party at the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the fifth day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

Each State is authorized to be represented in the Convention by delegates equal to twice the number of Senators and Representatives to which it will be entitled in the next National Congress, and each organized Territory is authorized to send two delegates.

In calling this Convention, the Committee remind the country that the promises of the Union Republican Convention of 1868 have been fulfilled. The States lately in rebellion have been restored to their former relations to the Government. The laws of the country have been faithfully executed, public faith has been preserved, and the national credit firmly established. Government economy has been illustrated, by the reduction, at the same time, of the public debt and of taxation, and the funding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest has been successfully inaugurated. The rights of naturalized citizens have been protected by treaties, and immigration encouraged by liberal provisions. The defenders of the Union have been gratefully remembered, and the rights and interests of labor recognized. Laws have been enacted, and are being enforced, for the protection of persons and property in all sections. Equal suffrage has been engrafted on the national Constitution; the privileges and immunities of American citizenship have become a part of the organic law, and a liberal policy has been adopted toward all who engaged in the rebellion. Complications in foreign relations have been adjusted in the interest of peace throughout the world, while the national honor has been maintained. Corruption has been exposed, offenders punished, responsibility enforced, safeguards established, and now, as heretofore, the Republican party stands pledged to correct all abuses and carry out all reforms necessary to maintain the purity and efficiency of the public service. To continue and firmly establish its fundamental principles, we invite the co-operation of all the citizens of the United States.

WILLIAM CLAFLIN, of Massachusetts,

JOHN A. CHANDLER, of New Hampshire,

JOHN A. PETERS, Maine.

LUKE P. POLAND, Vermont.

L. B. FRIEZE, Rhode Island.

H. H. STARKER, Connecticut.

JAMES GOSNELL, New Jersey.

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, Pennsylvania.

HOWARD M. JENKINS, Delaware.

B. R. COWEN, Ohio.

JOHN COBURN, Indiana.

C. B. FAVER, Kentucky.

ZACHARIAH CHANDLER, Michigan.

J. T. AVERILL, Minnesota.

DAVID ATWOOD, Wisconsin.

GEORGE W. MCCRARY, Iowa.

C. C. FULTON, Maryland.

FRANKLIN SPEARS, Virginia.

JOHN HUBBARD, West Virginia.

WILLIAM SLOAN, North Carolina.

THOS. W. OSBORNE, Florida.

J. C. CARPENTER, South Carolina.

JOHN H. CALDWELL, Georgia.

JAMES P. STOW, Alabama.

M. H. SOUTHWORTH, Louisiana.

A. C. FISK, Mississippi.

C. S. POMEROY, Kansas.

B. F. RICE, Arkansas.

JOHN H. CLARK, Missouri.

A. BURTOS, Tennessee.

HORACE MAYNARD, Tennessee.

E. B. TAYLOR, Nebraska.

JAMES W. NYE, Nevada.

H. W. CORRETT, Oregon.

GEORGE C. GORHAM, California.

JOHN B. CHAFFET, Colorado.

W. A. BURLING, Dakota.

STAYLES J. BOWEN, District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11, 1872.

### Call for a National Convention of the Colored People of the United States.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 22, 1872.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the "Southern States Convention of Colored Men," which convened in this city on the 18th day of October, 1871: Whereas, the time fixed for the assembling of this Convention was very unfortunate, owing to the important canvasses going on in several of the Southern States, and the inability of many good men to attend, in consequence of the same; and whereas, many prominent colored men disapproved of said call, because they considered it sectional; therefore be it

Resolved, That the President of this Convention be, and is hereby, authorized to call a National Convention of the colored people of the United States, to meet at the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, on the second Wednesday of April, 1872.

Resolved, That the representation to said Convention shall be two from each State or Territory at large, and one for each twenty thousand colored voters, and one for each fractional part over ten thousand, to be elected as the State may determine.

Pursuant to authority vested in me under the foregoing resolutions, I hereby call upon the colored people of the United States to elect and commission delegates to assemble in convention on the day and at the place mentioned at twelve o'clock M., to consider their political and material interests.

The ratio of representation as laid down in the foregoing resolutions, is expected to be strictly adhered to.

Respectfully,

ALONZO J. RANSIER,

President of the "Southern States Convention of Colored Men."

Papers friendly to the cause of equality before the law and the material interests of the colored